THE HELPER BOOK.—THE NEW-YORK THIBUNK profests used to Arti. Republicas journals continually dragging the Helper book before the people.

-The Cincinnati Times is responsible for the above fa'schood, into which it was probably led by The N. Y. Express. So far from "protesting" anything of the sort, we wish "the anti Republi-"can journals" would advertise "the Helper " bock" constantly for the next ten years. They have already, by the help of their friends in Congrese, given currency to more than O e Hundred Thousand copies of it, and we should be glad if they would raise the number to One Million. "The " Helper book" shows most forcibly that Slavery ought not to be extended by proving that it ought not to exist. There are a few harsh expressions in it (mainly, we believe, omitted from the Compendium, which the Republicans have so widely circulated), but the book itself is an impregnable array of statistics, proving that Slavery degrades and crushes nine-tenths of the Free Whites in every Slave State. Were those Whites generally able to read, and were this book in their hands, Slavery would not last ten years longer.

The Daily News, after screaming itself hourse over the perils to which Lincoln's election will subject the country, makes the following pertinent and plain confession:

"The foolishness of paying any attention to the periodical prophesics of national danger with which aspiring candidates for official places regale their hearers is manifest to any sensible

Of course, The News and the whole crowd of panic journals have he d these sentiments all along, but the desperate state of their cause left them no alternative except the coward's last dodge of attempting to frighten men out of the expression of their honest convictions.

We want all our legal votes polled, and we want no others. If they do not give us the Election, we prefer to lose it. Let every legal voter put in one ballot, and let nobody else put in any, on the eventful 6th of November, and we shall, to a moral certainty, elect Lincoln and Hamlin. If we don't, we shall bow to the decision of the majority. But, Republicans! organize and canvass your several townships, so as to be sure that, rain or shipe, every legal voter will be at the polls. That done, all is secure.

Mr. John H, M'Cunn assures us that he was never a "'prentice boy of Derry," and indeed could not have been, having left his native land when only eight years of age. He further assures us that he never represented himself as having been a member of any Orange or kindred association, and that the contrary report has been set on icot by his bitter personal enemies. Of course, unless those who have made the charge sustain it by responsible names and affidavits, it must be held entirely refuted.

We learn that a leading Regency politician went up the river on Saturday with \$50,000 contributed by our bankers and merchants, under the auspices of the H . S. & T. Committee, to overcome the slubborn determination of the voters of the rural districts of our State to elect Lincola and Hamlin. A further sum of \$50,000 is promised. Go ahead, boys!

"Lie low, keep still, and make a rush on them "at the polls!" is the word passed from headquarters to the captains of the Fusion hosts throughout our State. They think they may lull the Wide-Awakes to sleep by pretending to give up the cortest. They will find themselves mistaken. We have all resolved to work and vote on Tuesday, the 6th of November.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1860. SENATOR HAMMOND AND SECESSION.

The fact that Senator Hammond of South Caroline has definitely announced himself as a candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate does not look as if he anticipates a secession of Southern States. It was upon the belief that that gentleman would not again be a candidate, that several South Carolina politicians have been so forward with their ultra sectional manifestoes.

There are little or no means of knowing the character of speeches made upon the stump in Southern States, but I am satisfied, from information latterly received, that there is scarcely any Disunion feeling in Virginia or North Carolina. The questions put to Mr. Douglas at Norfolk were thrust at Senator Hunter, a few evenings since, at Petersburg, when he answered that he was opposed to a dissolution upon mere apprehension of danger. At the first speech of Mr. Pryor in his District, he denounced the idea that the mere election of a Republican was cause of Disunion. By the way, it is but sheer justice to state that this gentleman utterly denies having made use of language to the effect that he would enact the part of Brutus to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

OFFICIAL EXTRA ALLOWANCES. I hear that the Attorney-General has recalled so much of his recent opinion concerning extra allowances to officials as to except clerks who have discharged duties in a grade superior to their regular position from the benefit accruing to certain officers of the Government under a recent decision of the Supreme Court. The statute of 1849, which had been overlooked, provides expressly against extra compensation to this class of officers.

DISUNION IN VIRGINIA.

The note of warlike preparation in Virginia by Gov. Letcher is generally regarded by conservative men here as founded more in the dictates of pergonal ambition than by any call of popular sentiment in his State. He affects to deprecate and deplore the course of the Southern secessionists, but says that Virginia must be ready to make common cause with them if they are pushed by the General Government. The Governor doubtless thinks that he must do something to make up what he has lost of prestige among partisans by supporting Mr. Douglas.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT.

The leader of The Constitution of yesterday is replete with observations impairing the credit of the Government, while its advertising columns contain proposals for a loao, bids for which are to be opered to-morrow. What can exceed this in al amelesaness? Would Gen. Jackson have atlowed of such transactions by his subordinates in the Government !

belief in universal amalgamation, and the conversion of the white race in the Empire State into mulattoes!

The Helper Book,—The New-York Tribunk protects we that the Arti-Republical journals continually dragging the Helper book before the people.

The Helper Book before the people.

The opinion of the Atterney General in the Degroot case has been sent to the War Depan "ment. It allows Degroot shout eighty thousand don'ers, icate id of \$310,000 aiready allowed by the Secretary of War. It is not known wheeher the Secretary of War. It is not known wheeher the Secretary of War. It is not known wheeher the Secretary of War. It is not known wheeher the Secretary of War. It is not known wheeher the Secretary of War. It is not known wheeher the Secretary of War. It is not known wheeher the Secretary of War. It is not known which is prenounced correct by some of the best legal, 'adges. Atterney-General Black left the city to-day for Pennsylvania, and will be absent about a week.

The Commissioner of the General Lund Office has instructed the Surveyor-General of Kansas to so enlarge the present Delsware Reserve as to allow an allotment of four and a half townships to each Indian of that tribe as was the intention of the Government in subjecting the original reserves to a limitation that is to be extended in direction of Strange river.

Gen. Pacz to-day presented his credentials as Minister from Venezuela, and was received by the Prosident in that capacity. The opinion of the Atterney Ge eral in the Degroot

Departure of the Prince.
Bosros, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860. At 9:30 this morning the Prince and suite left the Revere House, under the escort of the Lancers, and proceeded to the Eastern depot, where they took a special train splendidly equipped for Portland. The departure was smid hearty cheering by the immense crowds present at the depot. The train started at 9:45, and was expected to run to Portland in four hours. Very brief stops would be made or route.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860. To-day was a fine, bright, Indian-summer day. The vessels in the larbor, all the public buildings, the Observatory, and the British fleet, were finely decorated

with flags, and business was mostly suspended. At noon a great crowd of people, together with large number of carriages, assembled in the streets sround the Grand Trunk Railway depot to welcome

be Prince to this city.

The special train from Boston, with the Prince and suite on board, crossed the civy line at forty minutes past one, which was snowmeed by a national salutes of thirty-three gues from Bramhall Hill. The train arrived at the nepot a few minutes after, the engine and cars being finely decorated with the American and Eaglish flegs, &c. The royal car was elegantly farnished for the occasion with a beautiful and rich collation of meets fruits wines &c.

meate, fruits, wines, &c.

On a ighting from the ear the Prince was greeted with repeated cheers from our citizens and numbers of Canadian subjects and British officers present. He was received by Mayor Howard of this city, British Admiral Milne, Commodore Seymour, and other royal officers.

Mayor Howard greeted the Prince with a brief welcome, leading him immediately to his carriage, presenting him, ca passant, to the members of the City Council, who saluted him, the Prince raising his hat in

The Prince rode in the Mayor's barouche, with the Mayor, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Lyons, the Mayor, the Duke o' Newcastle, and Lord Lyons, the royal suite following in five other carriages. They were escorted by the 1st Regiment, under command of Col. Smeat, consisting of the following companies: Portland Mechanic Bluss, Portland Light Infantry, Portland Light Guard, Portland Rifle Guard, and the Portland Rifle Corps, which latter acted as body grant, and by the Norway Light Infantry, Lewiston Light Infantry, and the Auburn Artitlery, with several bands

of music.

The procession proceeded through India, Middle, Tree, High, Danforth, State, Congress, and Atlantic streets, to the Victoria Whatvis, which were built for the Great Eastern, where the royal barge was awaiting his Royal Highness, and whence he embarked at 34 o'clock, the minury presenting arms. Before the Prince embarked, he shook hands cordially with Lord Lyons, the Mayor, the British Consul, and others. As the royal barge left the wharf, the British squad-

As the royal barge left the warr, the Britain square and lifted a royal salute of 21 guns, and similar salutes were fired from the chy and from Fort Preble.

The harbor was full of steamers, salibouts, barges, &c., which accompanied the royal barge from the wharf, the latter being surrounded by boats from the royal squadron, filled with British officers. There was a fresh sarrely breeze blowing, and the water in the royal squadron, filled with British officers. There was a fresh easterly breeze blowing, and the water in the harbor was quite rough, so that the boars rowed quite slowly. As the flotilla neared the royal squadron, the yards were manned and this, with the strings of bunting and flags flying from every point of the fleet, formed a magnificent spectacle, which was witnessed by an immense concourse of people, assembled on Munjoy, the various piers, and every accessible place of observation.

As the royal party passed the various vessols of the squadron the Prince was received with repeated cheers, and when he reached the Hero, and ton minutes

cheers, and when he reached the Hero, and ten minutes before 4, the royal standard was run up to the "main," and another salute fired by all the fleet. The rigging of each vessel was instantly stripped of the bunting, and the salutes disappeared from aloft.

At 41 the rquadron salied, steering out of the harbor, the Hero leading, followed by the Nile, Ariadne, Flying Fish, and the Styx, saluting and being saluted by the fort as they passed.

Extra trins leave this evening on all the railroads, to take home the crowds who have assembled in this city. Some of the military companies came from a distance of 50 miles to join in the reception, all the military heing volunteer corps. Everything went off finely.

The Governor of this State visited the Hero yesterday, and was received with suitable henors. The city day, and was received with suitable honors. The city is througed with Canadian visitors. The officers of the

is througed with Canadian visitors. The officers of the royal squadron have made many acquaintances here, and evidently enjoyed themselves finely, being tendered every possible attention by our citizens.

The royal equadron will steam only long enough to clear the land and the remainder of the vyage will be made under sail. The Nile and Styx will leave the equadron off Halifax.

Assembly Nomination.

ALBANY Oct. 21, 1860.

The Democrats of the IId Assemby District have nominated A. Bleecker Banks for the Assembly, a member of the firm of Banks Bros., law book publishers.

Massachusetts Politics,

The three parties opposed to the Republicans have fused in the IVth and Vth Districts, uniting on Mesers. Bigelow and Appletin for Congress, against Mesers. Dieg and Burlingame.

Rice and Burlingame.

Virginia Politics, Richmost, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

Nelson, the Breckinridge candidate, has been elected to the House from Flavanna, by 64 majority.

Movements of Senator Douglas,

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

Judge Denglas strip from St. Leuis to Jeffers in wa a continued ovation. He was helled with shouts of we'come all along the road, and the eager multitudes are milled at the principal stations would not let him

He is now addressing a vast crowd in front of the capitol. Immense enthusiasm prevails.

Mr. Yancey in Cincinnati.

CINCINSATI, Oct. 21, 1860.

Mr. Yantey spoke at Pike's Opera House last night to a crowded sudjence.

News from Havana.

The steamship Cabawba, from New York, via Havana 17th inst, has arrived at this port.

The beath of the city of Havana was fally restored.
The steamships Bienville and Empire City sailed fom Havana for New York on the 17th.
The total revenue of the island of Caba for the past eight months was upward of \$13,000,000.

eight months was upward of \$13,000,000.

The Havana sugar market was quiet, and quotations were 8\frac{1}{4}\text{8}\frac{2}{2}\text{ reals.} The total stock in port amour ed to 130,000 boxes. Molasses active: clayed was quoted at 3½ % 3½ reals per keg. Freights were in-active. Exchange on London 14 % 14½ per cent-premium; on New-York 2 % 4 per cent premium.

News from Pike's Peak,

OMAHA, Saurday, Oct. 20, 1860.

An extra cosch of the Western Stege Company ar rived here this afternoon at three o'clock. It left Denver last Monday, with eleven through passengers and the necessary of Hickley's Express, with \$6,500 in treasure and \$1 300 in the hands of passengers. treasure and \$1 300 in the hands of passengers.

Fatal Railway Collisions.

Detroit, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

A collision occurred on the Detroit and Milwanker

A collision occurred on the Detroit and Milwankee Railway yesterday merning, two miles west of Birmingham, between a freight and express train, by which Mr. Sires, the mail agent, Mr. Nichols, the express messenger, and Wilkie, the fireman, were killed.

CLEVALAND, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1850.

The mail train on the Cleveland and Erie Ballroad, going east to-day, ran into a wagon at Painesville, killing Mrs. Solomon. Stone, a boy named Dyke, and injuring Mrs. Dyke, Master Stone, and an infant, all of whom were in the wagon.

Disruption of the Kansas Convention

Disruption of the Kansas Convention
Leavenworth, K. T., Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.
The Convention at Top-ka was divided by the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Credentials, the withdrawing delegates embracing those from Breckinridge, Bourbon, Dorneshau, Douglas, Leavenworth, Osege, and Nouterze Counties, with a portion of those from Wyandot, Reilye, and Allen Counties representing two-thirds of the population and wealth of the Territory. The secoders organized as esparate Convention, and recommended unanimously the passage of the bill which has been recommended by the Committee on Public Lands in the House of Representatives. Much feeting exists on the matter between portions of rival towns and localities. between portices of rival towns and localities.

Violent Gale on Chesapeake Bay. BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860. The gale was very beavy last night, and was severely

felt on the bay.

The Norfolk steamer has arrived. Owing to the severe gale at Norfolk on Friday she did not leave at the naval hour.

The lower portion of the City of Norfolk has been completely submerged by the storm.

The Welland Canal Obstruction, PORT COLBORNE Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

The navigation of the Welland Canal, which was stopped by the reilway accident yesterday, was re-euned at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The traffic on the Buffele and Lake Huron Railroad is still obstructed.

Fire in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860. Schoffeld's woolen yarn factory on Willow street was burned last night. Loss \$30,000.

MUSIC.

As has been already snucunced, the operatic kaleide scope, after much turning, presents an attractive pio ture. Madame Fabbri, Formes, and Stigelli, are t sing the principal rôles in "Robert le Diable," on Wednesday evening, and this agreeable opening of a new season is to be followed by "Les Huguenots," "Der Freischütz," Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," Mercacante's "Il Giuramento," and several other fresh works, if only the liberality of the public adequately rewards the enterprise of the artists. If there are shown by the latter an honest endeavor to deal justly with their public, a true regard for their art, and that respect for themselves which the sincere artist ever has, it cannot be doubted that pecuniary encouragement, which is always the most tardy, will cheer the treasury of Messrs. Fabbri and Formes. It is as certain as anything connected with that fickle and incomprehensible body, The Public, can be, that there are enough people in New York who are able and willing to do it, to well support an operatic company; it is also certain that excellence in public entertainments will be soon appreciated by these people; after the irritaing disappointments to which they have been sub jected, they may at first be inclined to look with coldness on any Ireing-place undertaking; but this apathy can be quickly overcome, and the managers will see that a broad mantle of charity will cover the minor deficiencies which we may expect at the outset, provided they result not from negligence, but from want of ample resources. The Public is not by nature unkind, or severely exacting; but it is not entirely idiotic, nor will it be made by fancy advertisements to believe that a stone is excellent bread.

Bes'de this immediate project, there is a rumor which says that another combination is to be made, having Muzio at the head, and including Madame Colson Miss Philips, Miss Kellogg, Stigelli, Brignoli, and Sc. eini; that the Academy of Music has really been leased to this company, and that it will be opened for their performances by the middle of November. This enter-prize, however, has not yet taken definite form. Beyoud these actualities and possibilities, the lively Ullman is somewhat dimly seen, skirmishing in the dis tance, most artfully concealing his deep designs. He may be expected to turn up at any moment, driving an operatic four in-band of consolidated companies, and filling newspaper columns with cruelly delusive programmes. Marctzek, too, so long quiet, may startle us with a coup d'état which shall place himself on the lyric throne. On the whole, it will hardly be well for the public to anticipate a perfectly serene or melodious Winter. Fortunately, the wars of the impresarii harm no one and smuse many; we will therefore enjoy such entertainments as are provided for us, taking no useless thought for the morrow. As an illustration of the uncertainty of operatic affairs, it-may be mentioned that Medsme d Ormy publishes a card declaring that she has not engaged her services to the Fabbri-Formas management. No one will be surprised, however, to find her singing at the Academy very early in the

Mosers. Mason and Thomas announce that their sixth season of classical musical entertainments will commence with a concert at Dodworth's Hall, on Taeeday evening, Oct. 30. The artists composing the club, Mason, Thomas, Bergmann, Mosenthal, Matzka. The concerts will take place at intervals of three or four weeks, and during the season will be performed nine quartetes, three trice, three conatas for piano and violin, two quintets, together with a variety of solos for pisco, violin, violencelle. A concert for which many have long esgerly locked, is at last definitely announced. Miss Carlotta Patti will make her first publie appearance in New York at Dod worth's Saloon, o Thursday evening. Aside from the interest attaching to the debut of a member of a remarkable family, expectation bas been raised by the reports which those who bave heard her in private give of the uncommon musical ability of Miss Patti. She will doubtless be warmly greeted by a large andience. In this concert, Madame Colson, Madame Strakesch, Brignoli, Stigelli, Susini,

Ferri, and Saar, will take mart. Most encouraging to the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn is the spirit which induced an audience of many hundreds, chiefly ladies, to encounter the dreary drizzle of Saturday afternoon for the sake of attending the first rehearsal of the season. The Packer Institute hall was crowded, and if such things are done on a wet day, what may we not expect on a dry? It really eerms that it was time for the Brooklyn Academy of Music to be built, and any lingering doubt of the expediency of the undertaking would soon vanish before sch indications of musical desire as that here alluded

to. The next four rebeareals and the first concert will take place at the Athenwam; the remainder at the new Academy.

The opera and music generally seem to flourish in England. Mr. E. T. Smith has before this commenced his reason at Her Majesty's Treater, London giving English and Itslian opera on alternate nights, with a double company. Among the principal artists of the English opera are Miss Parepa, Miss Jenny Bauer, Miss Allessandri, Mrs. Lemmens Sherrington, an entirely new sirger, Mrs. Laura Baxter, Miss Fanny Huddart, Mr. Sims Roever, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Geo. Perren. The opera to be first presented was Macfarren's " Robin Hood." Wallace's " Amber Witch," composed expressly for that theater, would follow. preminent artists of the Italian company are Ml'e. Titiens, Mlle. Vaneri, Madame Lemsire, Signor Giogiini, Signor Briani, a new singer, Signor Gassier, Signor Soldi, Signer Violetti.

At the Royal English Opers, Covent Garden, the Pyre and Harris n troups have revived Wallace's Lurline" with marked success. The critics are once more warm in praires of the work. Of Mirs Pyne they say that she has much benefited by a long vacation, and that she " exhibited to invariable advantage the refined taste and facile vocalization which render her talent as artistically complete as it is engaging. Mr. Harrisen is said to be "in full possession of all his powers' -a possession which cannot be painfully burdenseme, unless he has added materially to his stock since he song in this country. Miss Leffler, a wellanown concert sir ger, but he w to the stage, made a de-

cideoly faverable impression. Titiens and Ginglini have given three concerts at the Crystal Palace, including Reselui's "Stabat Mater." Grid and Mario were in Manchester, where "Macbeth, Gluck's "Orfeo," "Norma," "Lucresia Boractives were singing at Liverpool on alternate nights, 1 nation.

producing the same operae. Madame Cassier, & singer kindly remembered by our opera-goers, was also w.

Mademe Clara Novello has been singing to the "Creation" at Liverpool, and the Philhermonic Sontety, of the same city, seizing an occasional night when Grisi and Mario were at liberty, announced monster concerts. Mr. Best was giving his regular organ concerts in St. George's Hall, the price of tickets being only eixpence. So that, both in the English metropolis and the provincial cities there is an abundance of excellent music.

CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICANS ATTEND!-The Hop. John Coveds of Pennsylvania and Elliott F. Shepard, esq., will speak at Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue, this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

A MASS MEETING IN THE PARK .- A mass meeting of the Republicans of the IIId Congressional District is to be held in the Park this evening. Gov. Chase of Obio is in town and will speak if his health will permit. Other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. All the Wide-Awake Clubs of the District will be on hand to ratify the nomination of Amor J. Williamson, the Republican candidate for Congress in this District. A feature of this meeting will be a stand especially devoted to our French adopted citizens, from which speeches will be made in their own language. This is the first demonstration of the kind beld in the Park during this campaign.

PHILADELPHIA WIDE-AWAKES AS VISITORS, -On Wednesday next, the Wide-Awakes of Philadelphia known as the ' Continentals," the "Invincibles," and "Central Club," to the number of 800, leave that place at 20 clock p. m., via Jersey City for this city. They will arrive at Jersey City about 6 o'clock, where they will partake of a collation to be prepared for them. At ? clock in the evening, or later, they will proceed t this city by the Jercey Ferry. It is proposed that city Wide-Awakes generally meet them at the Ferry and secort them to their quarters. For the purpose of carrying out this object, the Grand Marshal, Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, has ordered a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Wide-Awakes for this evening to make the necessary arrangements for the proper reception of our Philadelphia brethrer. It is understood that the Union' Wide-Awakes are to entertain the "Invincibles," while the "City" Wide-Awakee are to care for the "Continentals," and the Republican Central Campaign Club provide for the "Centrals." Wide A wakes of the City of New-York! give your Philadelphia brethren a warm reception. Recollect that they bear the inscription of Victory on their banners.

-The Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awakes turned out on Thursday night, in a body of 130 German adopted citizens, under the command of Capt. Skell. The Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards formed the Second Division, and formed altogether a body of 680 men, with two bands of music. Fourteen picneers led the head, then a band of music. surrounded by twenty-four torches of the Pony Guards; Marshal Schroeder of the Sixteenth Ward, and seven aids; Alexander MacLead, commander of the Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awake Association; private gentlemen; President of the Campaign Club, G. Manchot with bis officere, as invited gueste; American standard. The transparancies were: "Pennsylvanis, three cheers for the Keystone State;" "Indiana redeemed, Republican by 15,000;" "Maine, always wide-awake;" all right;" and the names of candidates for city offices; the Twentleth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first Wards; band of music; the Twenty-second Ward. The division paraded before the house of Mr. Augustus Dow, in Bank street; three hearty chesrs were given him, upon which he joined the procession, which then proceeded to the Cooper Institute. When Carl Schurz had finished, they escorted him home, and, after a weary march through the German quarters in First avenue and Avenue A, they returned to headquarters, where songs and lager kept them busy till early in the

REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY CONVENTION .- The Republican Judiciary Convention met on Saturday evening at the headquarters, No. 618 Broadway, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent resignation of Judge Pierrepont. The President of the Convention, Hiram Barney, esq., called the Convention to order at 77 o'clock, and James W. White, esq., and ex Judge Slosson were put in nomination. On the part of Judge Slosson, however, it was stated that he would decline if nominated. The Convention then went into an informal ballot, with the following result: James W. White, 78; John Slosson, was made upanimous, and the Convention adjourned, with three cheers for the nominee, the officers of the meeting having been appointed a Committee to wait on him and request his acceptance of the nomination.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT WASHINGTON HIGHTS .-On Friday evening, Oct. 19, a Republican meeting was held in Mul's Hall, Washington Hights, at which great enthusiaem was manifested. Speeches were made by the Hon. William Curtis Noves, the Hon. Abram Wakeman, Republican candidate for Congress. and Shepherd Kuapp, esq. During the mosting the Wide-Awakes from the Twelfsh and Ninoteenth Wards appeared in front of the hall, and added much to the interest of the occasion. The Rocky Mountain Glee Club were present and gave some of their best songs. One noticeable feature of the evening was that the last time Messrs. Wakeman and Knapp had met in a political gathering, they were candidates of opposing perties, and now met to heal their differences and make ommon cause against a common enemy. We learn that many accessions to the Republican party have been made in this Congressional district from the ranks of the Democracy. It was remarked that, not only were the Wide-Awakes in favor of Mr. Wakeman's election, but that they had a wide-awakeman for a candidate.

THE FIRST WARD WIDE-AWAKES .- At a meeting of the First Ward Wide-Awake Club, held at their headquarters, Battery Hotel, on Saturday evening, October 20, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we willingly inderse the nomination of Amor J. William son for Congress of the Third Congressional District, and Joseph R. Gardiner for Assembly of the First Assembly District, and pledge ourselves to use all hourable and legal means in our power to secure their election on the 6th day of November next.

Some enthusiastic speeches were then made in favor f the candidates, and it was

President That the Club adjourn to meet at their headquarters on Monday evening October 22, at 7 o'clock, to proceed in full uniform to participate in the meeting of the let, IId, IIId Vib, and VIII's Wards, that will be held in the Park to raiffy the nonfinations for Congress and Assembly of our Districts. The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for the whole Republican ticket. EIGHTH DISTRICT UNION CONGRESSIONAL CONVENrios -This Convention met at the Murray Hill House, corner of Fortieth street and Sixth avenue, on Satur-

day night, but adjourned, without doing any business,

antil Wednesday night. DEMOCRATIC CITY AND COUNTY CONVENTION,-The National Democratic City and County Convention met at Mozart Hall on Saturday evening, and nominated Frederick A. Tallmadge as candidate for Judge of the Superior Court.

-At a meeting of the Delegates of the Seventeenth Arsembly District, held on Saturday evening October 20, John P. Cumming, esq., was unanimously nominated on the first ballot, in place of Judge James H. Welch, declined.

-The Breckinriège and Union people in the VIIIth District have united upon Amon Herrick for Congress. The other Democratic candidate is Dr. Bradford, who represents the Mozart branch of that happy family. Mr. Abraham Wakeman, the Republican candidate, is making a good fight, and bide fair to be elected.

-Dr. John Ives 3, as declined the numination for Mem ber of Assembly from the XIIIth Assembly District, gia" were the principal opersa. Signor Dragone was said the Conversion will most this evening at Washing the Macheth, Midame Viardot, Ludy Macbeth. These ton Hall. No. 683 Eighth avenue, to make a new nom-

- In our issue of Saturday, the n me of Judge Andrew P. Cobb, the nominee of the Democratic Convention of · IVth Congressional District of New-Jersey, should tave been co. Cobb, esq., formerly a merchant

of New-York. THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT .- The Breckfuridge candidate for Assembly in the Hild District M. W. Burns, eeq., has got out immense bills declaring bimedf the "Anti-City-Railroad candidate," said bills being crnsmerted with a huge gridiron mounted on legs, to symbolize his Mozart opponent. C. B. Woodruff, who was one of the "Railroad majority" in the last Legislature, and who falled to get the Tammany nomination. The brevery kept by John Kerr in the Fifth Ward is said to be covered with these bills, put up by the incensed citizens to mark their reprobation of this city railroad grantee from the Twenty first Ward, who is now busying himself fursily in the Fifth to reflect his own instrument of sevruption. Kerr is a member of the Tanmany General Committee, pledged on his "bonor" to support its now interest, and his conduct in this matter has created an intense outers among the faithful. They denounce all his "measures" as falss, beer-barrels not excepted, and say they will expose his true character to the people he seeks to mislend. Mr. Kerr is from the North of free and, and of intensely Orange proclivities. This whele thing shows the activity of the city-railroad interest. Wherever one of their tools can be helped they may he forward with money and personal influence to see the in another Legislature such dishonest votes as diagraced the last. Let every one of them be marked.

General Coomes and the Veterans.—The vetislature, and who failed to get the Tammany nomina-

GENERAL COOMES AND THE VETERADS,-The voterans of 1812 assembled punctually at the hour of noon on Saturday, on the steps of the City Hall, for the purpose of hearing an address from Gen. Leslie Coombs of Kentucky, in connection with the forthcoming elections. Although they waited patiently till long after one o'clock, the speaker did not make his appearance, whereupon one of the old soldiers proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel to learn the cause. At half past one o'clock General Coombs made his appearance, and after holding a little "chat" with his "companions in arms," he postponed the consideration of the subject of the meeting until Monday afternoon at two o'clock, on which occasion he wished all the veterans to appear in uniform, so that "he might feel as he felt when a boy

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF WILLIAMS-BURGH.—The room of the Republican Association in Grand street, Williamsburgh, was crowded with an earnest and highly respectable audience, who were attentive listeners to an eloquent address by Mr. Thos. W. Field, of the Eighteenth Ward, on Friday evening.

W. Field, of the Eighteenth Ward, on His remarks, in brief, were as follows: "The Democratic party, in all its divisions, had one common bend—it narrowed down the right to all the blessings of a Free Government to those who were the continent of Europe. While professing blessings of a Free Government to those who were born on the continent of Europe. While professing the broa est principles of human rights, it was the most exclusive party in existence. In all it factions, and wherever one of its chamelian forms appeared, it declared that all men were created free and equal—if they were born of European blood. It shut out three-fourths of the human race. The Republican party held, as its fundamental doctrine, that wherever man breathed the treath of life—whether amid the snows of the Arctic Zone or under the fervent sun of a tor id clime—he was entitled to all the privileges that God had bestowed upon man, and that no law of man could alter his right in this or any other land. The Republicans, then, were the true Democrate, and that party professing to be the advocate of liberty to all mankind, fersing to be the advoca'e of liberty to all mankind while enslaving one fifth of our countrymen—is Demo cratic no longer except in name! And what strange in cratic no longer except in name! And what strange in-consistencies we see in the several factions. The Dong-las faction holds that the few who first settle a Terri-tory are its rightful lawmakers for all time, and can exclude Slavery if they choose, although it immediately says to the South, this admission goes for nothing, be-cause the Dred Scott designon will admit Slavery not-sibly and the stranger of the second of the second of the second production all their laws. The Breckinging men cause the Bred Scott designon will admit Slavery not-withstanding all their laws. The Breckinridge men say Congress has the right to admit and protect Slavery in the Territories, but Congress has no right to prevent the admission of Slavery. That is, you may make what laws you please for the Territories—provided we like them. The Bell-Everett party has for its princi-ples—the Lord only knows what. He never heard that it had any, and therefore it was entitled to no considera-tion. The whole platform of the Republicans is simple, consise, and mathematically consistent with itself and tion. The whole platform of the negligible states and mathematically consistent with itself and all truth. It does not claim the right of interference with the State rights of the South. It looks forward to no legislation against Slavery where it is legally established to the south. ablished. It declares no hostility to our brethren, and no intention of annoying or distressing them in the poserstion of any rights which they now possess. It declares with the same simplicity almost of that declaration which said, 'Let there be light,' 'There shall be no more slave territory—the land new free shall, with God's help, be forever free, and the home of a free people.'

THE "HEBREW NOMINATIONS."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The undersigned, a enbecriber of your paper noticed this morning an article under political news headed "Hebrew Nomination." In consideration that Hebrews have never undertaken, as Hebrews, to form political societies, and ouly take part as citizens, and no doubt have different opinio politics, Rosenbursh's Independent Club is, under no consideration, a Hebrew Club. You would do better by calling them Femando Wood's Rosesburgh Club. The Club has been in eximando Wood's Reseaburgh Club. This Club has been in exis-tance since Mayor Wood gave himself the nomination. Their me nitrations are always made after Wood has made hit, which see accepted by them. By going among Hebrews you would seen find out how their feeling is about County, Congress and City maninations, and will come to the conclusion that eight out of ten will yole against very near all the Bell, Breckinridge, Douglas, Tammany Hall, Blesart Hall, Run Hole, Coul Help, and Resemburgh's (Fernando Wood's) Independent Gounty Ticket.

Ticket.

By inserting the above in your paper you would very mu oblice

A HZBREW.

New-York, Oct. 20, 1860.
P. S.—By giving it that name Rosenburgh's backers expects to gain Hebrew votes, in which they have and will fail.

ISAIAH RYNDERS 78. THE UNION COMMPTTEE.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribuse.

Sin: The "irrepressible" Capt. Rynders publishes in The Herald a proclamation, in which he states that he has received no money from the Union Committee to defray the expenses of the torchlight procession on the 23d inst., and that he has made all the arrangements thus far on his own responsibility. What does the Captain mean? Have not the Union Committee enough confidence in the Captain's honesty to pay his Mile? Or has he found some kind hearted individual who is willing to trust Fin? And if he has neceived no money, how about the flame!? This matter should be investigated. The Union Committee have had subscriptions in circulation for two weeks among our merchants, begging them to "save the Union" by giving a few yards of flame! to make uniforms, or a few dimes to aid in nurchasing puraphernals for the to oblight procession. Have the Committee been raising morey under false pretenses, and its sead of appropriating it for the pur hase of truthes, barners and fireworks, for the innor ent anneance to do nor clistens, have they been using it for organizing begus Know-Nolling Associations? Let this stocker of this flame!

New York, Cot. 20, 1860. What does the Captain mean? Have not the Union

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: As one of the Inspectors of the Registry in the Pourth Ward I wish to call the attention of voters to the im pertance of seeing that their names are duly registered for the coming election, although they may have registered their names coming election, although they may have registered their names last year, as, owing to the careless manner with which the names are put down on the poll lists it is quite impossible to make out a great many names; so that we have to guess at them. For this reason I deem it highly important that voters should see to it that their names are accorately registered on the 20th and 81st inst , else they may be deprived of the privilege of voting at the ensuing election, an occasion when every man that loves liberty and has a vote should be on rand to execute his franchise. We also find a good many names not given in full, merely the initials of the Christian names. Bloud you think this matter of sufficient importance to notice it in your paper, you will confer a favor on

aportance to action it in your paper, you will confer a favor of REPUBLICAN OF THE FOURTH WARD.

New-York, Oct. 20, 1809.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Oct. 3, 1860. The short-lived campaign and complete discom-

fiture of Gen. Lamoricière absorb for the moment, in military circles at least, all other interest in Italian affairs. If we except Bosquet, who has no more been heard of since the conclusion of the Crimean war, Lamoriciere occupied undoubtedly the first position among the cotemporaneous Freach captains. McMahon and Polissier were his subalterns in Algeria, and the later exploits which they owe the Marshal's staff to, proved far from rendering them his superiors, or even his equals. His popularity among the raths of the French army was immense. When Lespmasse blundered in the Delandeba, there was one call for Lamoricière ringing through the French camp. When Caurobert faltered before the walls of Sevastopol, the name of Lamoricière hung on the lips of every Zouave. Are we, then, to believe The London Times-a paper notoriously wielding supreme au-Cority in all matters of war, peace, and diplomacy -that Lamoricière was a mere humbug, a fellow

good enough to flog Arabs plive, but not up to the mark of standing Piedmontese regulare? The English, of course, who have just been beaten by savages in New-Zealand, and not long ago blundered so Instily on the mud-banks of the Peibo, are just the people io feel extranely sensitive as to the apparent shortcomings of foreign military men. If an advanced post of Garibaldi's is driven in, the popular hero is at once written down by The London Times a mere condutiere, and if Lamoricière gets beaten, under whatever circumstances, The London Times degrades him, without further ado, to the level of a Lieut. Aubensee, and similar British

The fact is, that Lamoricière has been surprised

The fact is, that Lamoriciere has been surprised by the Piedmontese in a manner not just consistent with the laws of modern warfare. All his warfike preparations were calculated for the defense against Garibaldi, who threatened the Papal territory from the south, and had openly amounced his intention of proclaiming the enity of Italy from the top of the Quirinal. Knowing that there had been made no declaration of war against the Pôpe by Victor Emanuel, and furthermore lulled by the whisperings of Bonapartist agents and officers into the belief that Victor Emanuel had expressly been forbidden by Louis Napoleon to pounce upon the ceclesiastical territory, Lamoricière limited kimself—and in a military point he was quite right in doing so—to occuitsry point he was quite right in doing so—to occu-pying the weak little citadels of the northern towns pying the weak little citadels of the northern towns with small garrisons just sufficient to keep down popular insurrection. When, therefore, the Piedmontestees, without any previous declaration of war, invaded the Ecclesiastical States, all the strategical and tactical dispositions of Lamoricière were necessarily and suddenly put at naught. The small garrisons of the northern citadels had everywhere to capitulate before a numerical superiority of 6 to 1. At Custelfidardo and at Ancona, which is not all fortified from the land side, a gallanti stand was made and expectatives done that was in be done unfortified from the land side, a gallant stand was made, and everything done that was to be done under the odds of a sudden surprise, and with a motley crew of troops, partly excellent schliers, but of different nationalities, and almost exchairely commanded by foreign officers. Besides, the Piedmontese acted cretywhere in a majority of 3 to 1. It becomes, therefore, evident that Lamericière has compromised himself, not as a general, but as a politician. It was a rather indicrous spectade to see the friend of Thiers, the Voltairean, and the right hand of Cavaignac, the middle-class Republican, combining in his single person the parts of Peter the Hermit and Walther of Habenichts.

At Paris the sensation produced by the news of the capitulation of Ancona and the surrender of Lamoricère differs in different classes of Paris society. The Bonapartists chuckle in their sleeves

society. The Bonapartists chuekle in their sleeves and exult over the eleverness of their chief, who has so perfectly succeeded in getting rid of one of his most dangerous military foes. The people of the Faubourgs, true partisans of Italian freedom, genuine antagonists of Roman theocracy, and old enemies of Lamoricière, who played a principal and savage part during the celebrated insurrection of June, 1848, enjoy his defeat with usumitigated satisfaction. The Orleanists, hearing him a grudge, because of the recent appearance from their own ranks. The Bonapartists chuekle in their sleeves cause of his recent apostacy from their own ranks to those of the Legitimists, into which he was in-veigled by his wife, shrug their shoulders, and limit themselves to rather ironical condelements. The Legitimists mourn in true earnest, but the most violent imprecations against the policy of the Em-peror, the fiercest aspersions of the Piedmontese, and the loudest vindications of Lamoricière's soldiership come from the ranks of the French army. The following remarks of the Paris cor-respondent of The London Times are a faint echo of the exasperated feeling rankling in the hearts of the French army.

Gen. Lamoriciere, one of the most distinguished of-ficers of the French army, accepts, rightly or wrongly, the part of Commander in-Chief of the Pontifical army. He was accompanied and followed by some of his countrymen, among the first in social position and for-tune. Their proceedings were conducted in the light of day. The French Government had it in its power to prevent these men from taking service with the Pope. While they are executing to the best of their abilities the new obligations they assumed with the tacit resthe new obligations they assumed with the facit permission of the Emperor, his ally summons the Roman Government to expel them as mercenaries, enters the Roman States, attacks, and, as we just learn, crushes them. To say that this is done without the knowledge or against the wishes of the French Government is an outcome or company series; no one, French or Sarthem. To say that this b done without the knowledge or against the wishes of the French Government is an outrage on common sense; no one. French or Sardinian believes it for a moment. The Emperor could as easily have forbidden the Piedmontess to invade the territory of the Pope as he could have prevented Lamoricière and his foil wers from defending it. In the mean time the effect produced by what has befallen Lamoricière and his French followers has psinfully affected many people here. His old comrades, who have not togotten the Bayard of the French army, the glory he won with them in Africa, the services he rendered to the cause of order in France, the bitterness of his long and unmerited exile, and the desperate valor with which he has just struggled against a force ten times (!) his number, feel bumiliated at his defeat by the service of the cause for meeting in the field. Whether these things will make the Imperial policy more popular at home, time can only show. At this moment it does not appear so."

not appear so." The telegram from Boulogue announcing that Lamoricière's portfolio had been seized, and been

found to contain proofs of his understanding with the Legitimist, and even with the Red, is considered, both here and at Paris, as a mere Bonapartist hoax, circulated in reply to the grumblings of the Paris parracks.

You will now have read some fuller reports on the check a Garibaldian advanced post—which by a coup de main had occupied Cajazzo on the, right bank of the Volturno—did meet with on the 22d of September. In presence of a vastly-superior enemy, and being divested of artillery and ammunition, they had not only to evacuate the village, but, after frightful carnage, to turn their backs to the Neapolitan cavalry, jump into the river and cross it under a heavy musketry fire. The only fault committed devolves upon General Türr, who, despite urgent and repeated applications, found from the 19th up to the 22d no time or occasion to succor them by either artillery or reenforcements. The otherwise-trifling incident gains some importance from the circumstance of its marking the arst check in Garibaldi's victorious progress. The attempt of the Neapolitans at improving the opportunity has, as shown by the latest talegram, been baffled by Garibaldi; and as there is no heroic-spos without its comical episode, this time the comical part has been enacted by Mr. Edwin James, the Old Bailey Barrister. Fancying that Garibaldian excursions could be witnessed with as little canger as shamfights at Astley's Ampitheater, that worthy had fol lowed up Colonel Vacchieri and his Bolognese company to Cajazzo, fluttered among the camp-tollow ers, found himself suddenly involved in the flight before the Neapolitan cavalry sabers, and, when out of harm's way, not only denounced some of the fugi-tives to their superiors, but wanted them to be shot, not exactly "as a personal favor to himself," as he modestly puts it. The fright ho labored under still evaporates from his letter to The Times, evaperates from his letter to The Times, His panie, working like an immansa-herse-power, threw him from the coast of Naples to his Marylebone stronghold, where he suddanly made his reappearance. That Mr. Edwin James is a great savant was already known from his defense of the house her familiarly made of the house of the same lernard, where he familiarly spoke of the volumes published by Socrates. That he is no less a soldier, he bas just now proved. Garibaldi's military position has been somewhat

impaired by the necessity he found hanself under of distributing his good and inured treaps among the Sicilian and Neapelitan hattalions, but just, extem-Sicilian and Neapolitan kattalions, but just extemported. Having therefore, not the same organized forces at command as before, he could not but come to a temporary stand before a river line fortified to some degree, and supported by a fortress like Capua. Seriats reverses, however, are out of the question. The 30,000 Neapolitans are mable for any length of time to live on the small strip of land they now occupy, so that within a fartnighe they will be put to the alternative of dissolving or marching upon the enemy, in which latter case they will be routed. It would have been, undoubtedly, a great thing for Garibaldi to overwhelm the Neapolitans at once, and fraternize with the Piedmoniesse soldiers in the Papal States before the arrival of Victor Emanuel. Such a consumpation seems now, rather unlikely. Such a consumpation seems nor, rather unlikely. At all events, Garibaldi has car ied the great point of placing the French at Rome in the same category with the Austrians in Venetia; and compared with this decisive result, it, appears of rather less importance whether or not the attack on Rome be